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Food and Drug Administration
Department of Health and Human Services
5630 Fishers Lane, Room 1061
Rockville, Maryland 20852

CITIZEN PETITION

The undersigned, on behalf of a client, submits this petition under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act ("the FDC Act") and 21 C.F.R. § 10.30 to request that the Commissioner of Food and Drugs amend 21 C.F.R. § 101.4 to permit a dietary supplement manufacturer the option to declare the product's "ingredients" or "other ingredients" in descending order of predominance by weight or in alphabetical order on the label.

A. Action Requested

This petition requests that FDA amend its regulation on designation of food ingredients, 21 C.F.R. § 101.4, to allow a dietary supplement manufacturer the option to list the "ingredients" or "other ingredients" in alphabetical order on the product label. For purposes of this petition, we will refer to the term "ingredient" to mean all components, including source ingredients,[1] excipients, fillers, and other materials, used to manufacture the final product. "Other ingredients" may include excipients, fillers, and other materials used to manufacture the final product, but do not include source ingredients. The phrases "other ingredients" or "ingredients" will refer to those components of the formula that must be listed outside the "Supplement Facts" nutrition section of the product label. See Attachment A for current and proposed format.

Currently, with limited exception, FDA requires manufacturers to declare the "ingredients" or "other ingredients" on the food label in descending order of predominance by weight on either the principal display panel or the information panel. This petition requests no change to current regulations relative to the Supplement Facts box. The requested amendment will make it easier for consumers who are looking for a particular ingredient of interest to read and understand the product contents. In addition, the alphabetical order option would be consistent with the new statutory provision that requires drug product labels to list inactive ingredients in alphabetical order. The

[1] A "source ingredient" is one which supplies a dietary ingredient (e.g., ascorbic acid is the source ingredient for Vitamin C).

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proposed changes advocated in this petition will allow manufacturers to continue declaring "ingredients" or "other ingredients" in descending order of predominance by weight, if they so choose.

The relevant portions of the applicable statutory and regulatory provisions, as well as the amendment proposed by this petition, are included in Attachment B.

B. Statement of Grounds

1. Introduction

Our client is a manufacturer of dietary supplement products for hundreds of retail customers, typically under the distributor's name. Each product must be individually prepared to identify the particular product, the distributor, and any other information specific to that item.

2. Regulatory Background

According to section 403(i)(2) of the FDC Act, a food is misbranded unless the product label bears, "in case it is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each such ingredient . . . ." 21 U.S.C. § 343(i)(2). FDA may promulgate an exemption if compliance with this requirement would be "impracticable, or results in deception or unfair competition." Id. A dietary supplement is misbranded if its label or labeling fails to list the name of each ingredient of the supplement. 21 U.S.C. § 343(s). FDA regulates a dietary supplement as food, unless the supplement makes drug-like claims.

The FDC Act does not mandate that the ingredients of a dietary supplement be declared in descending order of predominance by weight. However, the regulation promulgated to implement the FDC Act, 21 C.F.R. § 101.4(a)(i), requires, with limited exception, that food labels declare the list of ingredients, identified by common or usual name, in descending order of predominance by weight.[2] This information must be provided on either the product's principal display panel or on the information panel of the food label.[3] The agency explained in a proposed rule to amend its food ingredient labeling regulations:

> This requirement is intended to assist consumers with purchase decisions by providing them with information on the relative levels

[2] The descending order of predominance requirement does not apply to ingredients present in amounts of 2 percent or less by weight when a listing of these ingredients is placed at the end of the ingredient statement, following an appropriate qualifying statement. 21 C.F.R. § 101.4(a)(2).

[3] Source ingredients that are listed on the nutrition label (described in FDA's regulation on nutrition labeling of dietary supplements, 21 C.F.R. § 101.36) need not be repeated in the ingredient list. 21 C.F.R. § 101.4(a)(1).

> of ingredients in the food. They can thus use the order of predominance information in making value comparisons between similar foods.

56 Fed. Reg. 28592 (June 21, 1991). FDA's regulations also require that:

> [w]hen present, the ingredient list on dietary supplement products shall be located immediately below the nutrition label, or, if there is insufficient space below the nutrition label, immediately contiguous and to the right of the nutrition label and shall be preceded by the word "Ingredients," unless some ingredients (i.e., sources) are identified within the nutrition label in accordance with . . . [the regulation applicable to the nutrition labeling of dietary supplements], in which case the ingredients listed outside the nutrition label shall be in a list preceded by the words "Other ingredients." Ingredients in dietary supplements that are not dietary ingredients or that do not contain dietary supplements, such as excipients, fillers, artificial colors, artificial sweeteners, flavors, or binders, shall be included in the ingredient list.

21 C.F.R. § 101.4(g).

The FDC Act and FDA's regulations provide for limited exemptions to the food labeling requirements. See, e.g., 21 U.S.C. §§ 343(i) and 345; 21 C.F.R. § 101.100. Several exemptions have been promulgated including, in relevant part: (1) incidental additives that are present in food at insignificant levels and have no technical or functional effect; (2) foods that are assortments of differing items where each package may not contain the same items; and (3) foods that arrive at the retail establishment in bulk containers and are displayed at retail in the bulk container with its labeling in plain sight or in connection with counter cards or signs. 21 C.F.R. § 101.100.

The label of a dietary supplement must contain nutrition labeling, unless an exemption applies. 21 C.F.R. § 101.36(a). Dietary supplements are subject to the following exemptions:

> (1) Section 101.9(j)(1) [i.e., nutrition labeling] for foods that are offered for sale by a person who makes direct sales to consumers (i.e., a retailer) who has annual gross sales or business done in sales to consumers that is not more than $500,000 or has annual gross sales made or business done in sales of food to consumers of not more than $50,000, and whose labels, labeling, and advertising do not provide nutrition information or make a nutrient content or health claim;

(2) Section 101.9(j)(18) for foods that are low-volume products (that is, they meet the requirements for units sold in § 101.9(j)(18)(i) or (j)(18)(ii)) [not discussed here]; that, except as provided in § 101.9(j)(18)(iv) [not discussed here], that is filed before the beginning of the time period for which the exemption is claimed, and that is filed by a person, whether it is the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, that qualifies to claim the exemption under the requirements for average full-time equivalent employees in § 101.9(j)(18)(i) or (j)(18)(ii), and whose labels, labeling, and advertising do not provide nutrition information or make a nutrient content or health claim;

(3) Section 101.9(j)(9) for foods shipped in bulk form that are not for distribution to consumers in such form and that are for use solely in the manufacture of other dietary supplements or that are to be processed, labeled, or repacked at a site other than where originally processed or packed.

21 C.F.R. § 101.36(h).

According to FDA's regulations, a food manufacturer must declare on the label, in descending order of predominance by weight, the ingredients or other ingredients in a food product. See 21 C.F.R. §§ 101.4 and 101.36. As Attachment A illustrates, dietary and source ingredients (e.g., Vitamin C and ascorbic acid, respectfully) may be included in the Supplement Facts box, with the "Other Ingredients" listed outside of the box. FDA also permits a manufacturer to identify the dietary ingredient in the Supplement Facts box but to provide the source ingredient in the "Ingredients" section, outside of the box.

3. It is impracticable to list all ingredients in descending order of predominance by weight when a dietary supplement manufacturer uses multiple suppliers or makes minor revisions.

None of the exemptions described in 21 C.F.R. §§ 101.36(h) and 101.100 negate the need for this petition. In our opinion, the listing of ingredients in descending order of predominance is

"impracticable" in certain cases, thereby authorizing the agency to permit a manufacturer to list the ingredients in alphabetical order.[4]

This petition requests that the option of alphabetical listing be applied to all dietary supplement products. However, if FDA is reluctant to make this general revision, we propose that such an amendment apply to at least two limited cases (listed below).

There are situations in which minor changes to product formulation must occur. For example, minor increases or decreases of ingredients in dietary supplements may occur due to incidental manufacturing changes and such insignificant changes would mandate a revision to thousands of labels if ingredients must be listed in order of predominance, as presently required by law. The same formula change would require no revisions to labels that list ingredients in alphabetical order. In either format, the identical ingredients are declared on the food label. The additional cost to the manufacturer that results from these types of label revisions provides no additional benefit to the consumer. For example, in the comparison chart below, which demonstrates the difference between the current and proposed listing systems, an increase of sodium lauryl sulfate would require a change from the first column format to the second column. (Most consumers would not notice any difference from one label to another.) However, with the proposed alphabetical order listing, the increase in sodium lauryl sulfate would not necessitate a label change and would continue to provide the necessary information to the consumer.

INGREDIENTS (Order of predominance by weight before insignificant change in food composition)	INGREDIENTS (Order of predominance by weight after the change is made)	INGREDIENTS (Proposed - Alphabetical order, regardless of the change)
Calcium Carbonate	Calcium Carbonate	Ascorbic Acid
Microcrystalline Cellulose	Microcrystalline Cellulose	Calcium Carbonate
Ascorbic Acid	Ascorbic Acid	Carnauba Wax
Zinc Oxide	Zinc Oxide	Microcrystalline Cellulose
Vitamin A Acetate	Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	Sodium Lauryl Sulfate
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	Vitamin A Acetate	Sodium Selenate
Sodium Selenate	Sodium Selenate	Vitamin A Acetate
Carnauba Wax	Carnauba Wax	Zinc Oxide

Similarly, there might be an occasion when a dietary supplement is manufactured by multiple suppliers who use slightly different formulas. Suppliers often employ different manufacturing processes, equipment, formula, and environments to make the same product. For

[4] As previously noted, this petition does not seek to rescind the current ingredient declaration requirement, i.e., the descending order of predominance by weight. This petition merely proposes that FDA provide manufacturers with the option of alphabetical order listing.

example, one supplier might use a higher percentage of talc. As the chart below illustrates, this talc use would require separate labeling specifications for each supplier because of the negligible change in weight. The only difference in the labeling specification would be that talc and one other ingredient are in reversed order in the ingredient list. Under the current listing system, this change will cause labeling revisions, which provide no benefit to the consumer, but result in additional costs to manufacturers, distributors, and repackagers. Under the proposed alphabetical order, no label changes would be necessary.

Order of Predominance by Weight for Supplier #1	Order of Predominance by Weight for Supplier #2	(Proposed - Alphabetical Order, which accommodates both suppliers)
Ascorbic Acid	Ascorbic Acid	Ascorbic Acid
Dextrose	Dextrose	Dextrose
Microcrystalline Cellulose	Talc	Microcrystalline Cellulose
Talc	Microcrystalline Cellulose	Sodium Lauryl Sulfate
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	Talc

In the cases described, and we note that these are only examples and not an exhaustive list, the manufacturer must consider one of the following two alternatives, both of which will cause significant reduction in the company's profitability and none of which are practical: (1) carry separate inventories of labeling to accommodate slight variations in product formulations relating to non-dietary ingredients; or (2) require multiple suppliers to manufacture the product using the exact same formula. Each of these alternatives is discussed below.

Alternative 1 – Carry separate inventories of labeling to accommodate slight variations in product formulations relating to non-dietary ingredients. Our client cannot reasonably carry separate inventories of multiple versions of the same carton or label (i.e., one for each different combination of customer, package size, and *ingredient order*) for each product in its dietary supplement product line. In addition to the substantial economic impact of maintaining adequate warehouse space to store the new materials and separate labeling and packaging, there are increased costs relating to the establishment of new stock keeping units (SKUs) and inventory controls, as well as those relating to the revision of all supporting documentation. Moreover, the risk of labeling mix-ups will increase significantly. Finally, the additional personnel and resources necessary to maintain duplicate labeling and packaging inventories and to ensure that a single product manufactured by multiple suppliers contain the correct label version will be cost-prohibitive and not provide any benefit to consumers.

Alternative 2 – Require multiple suppliers to manufacture exactly the same formula. Our client has explored this option with its suppliers and has determined that this option is impracticable. Each manufacturer has different equipment, different raw material sources, and different methods of compounding and processing these materials. Requiring rigid adherence to a manufacturing formula would, at the very least, be time-consuming and expensive for some suppliers who previously followed a slightly different formula and, in many cases, not feasible. At

worst, a change in formula could also lead to production problems, delays, and inferior product quality.

The proposed amendment in this petition would obviate the need to constantly revise product labels in these types of situations, while the required information will be provided, as will be discussed in section B.5., infra.

4. The listing of a dietary supplement product's ingredients in alphabetical order is consistent with the listing order of inactive ingredients for drug product labels.

According to new section 502(e)(1)(A)(iii) of the FDC Act, 21 U.S.C. § 352(e)(1)(A)(iii), all drugs must state "the established name of each inactive ingredient listed in alphabetical order on the outside container of the retail package," and, if deemed appropriate by FDA, also on the immediate container.[5] There is no reason why the listing of dietary supplement ingredients in alphabetical order should be any different from the OTC drug format, particularly when Congress has not expressly prohibited this type of listing option. The legislative history of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act does not suggest that there was a specific reason for permitting drug products' inactive ingredients to be listed alphabetically and not applying the same rule to dietary supplements. We are unaware of any legitimate reason that two sets of rules should apply.

Because the FDC Act requires that inactive ingredients for a drug product be listed on the label in alphabetical order, petitioner asks that FDA permit the same option for the listing of ingredients or other ingredients of dietary supplement products. A grant of this request will not present a risk to the public health. In fact, it will provide the consumer intent on purchasing a supplement without a particular ingredient with the required ingredient information in a consumer-friendly manner. In addition, the consumer will not be deprived of useful information. We recognize that the main purpose of the current ingredient declaration requirement is to provide information concerning the quantity of each ingredient in a food product. However, the ingredient declaration provides only a generalized understanding of the relative presence of a product's ingredients. Thus, the current listing system and the one proposed would yield equivalent benefits to the consumer.

[5] An exception from this requirement to list inactive ingredients was established for OTC drugs that are also cosmetics. Those products are already required (by the cosmetic labeling regulations) to list their inactive (cosmetic) ingredients in descending order of predominance by weight. See, e.g., 21 C.F.R. § 701.3. In addition, the alphabetical order listing requirement does not apply to OTC drugs not intended for human use. See 21 U.S.C. § 352(e)(1)(A)(iii).

5. The required information would be provided in the Supplement Facts box and no material information will be omitted from the product label.

This petition has explained the legal and practical reasons that the proposed amendment is necessary and is consistent with FDA policy. However, we believe that it is important for the agency to understand what we are not proposing. The requested change would not modify the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act and the Nutritional Labeling and Education Act requirements concerning food ingredient listing and placement. For example, as Attachment A describes: (1) the dietary ingredient will be clearly identified in the Supplement Facts box, while the ingredients (e.g., source ingredient, excipients, and fillers) would be listed in the "Ingredients" section, outside of the Supplement Facts box, in alphabetical order; or (2) by listing the source ingredient in the Supplement Facts box after the dietary ingredient, while the other ingredients (e.g., excipients and fillers) would be listed in the "Other Ingredients" section, outside of the Supplement Facts box, in alphabetical order. No health-related information will be omitted.

This petition is merely asking FDA to permit a manufacturer to reorder, not replace or remove, the required information to meet common manufacturing situations, while making the information provided to the consumer even more user-friendly (i.e., because the ingredients are listed in alphabetical order).

We note that, in 1997, the agency appeared to find merit in a request to provide for an alphabetical listing option for "other dietary ingredients," i.e., those dietary ingredients for which recommended daily intake levels or daily values have not been established. Specifically, in a Final Rule that amended its food labeling regulations to establish requirements for the identification of dietary supplements and for the nutrition labeling and ingredient labeling required by DSHEA, FDA said:

> The agency considered proposing to require alphabetical order [of other dietary ingredients, i.e., dietary ingredients listed in the Supplement Facts box, but which do not have Recommended Daily Intakes or Daily Values] but did not because it is not scientifically meaningful. The agency requested comments on this issue. Because the majority of the comments supported the flexibility provided in the proposal, the agency is not persuaded that it is necessary to require that other dietary ingredients be listed in alphabetical order. Manufacturers may, of course, do so if they choose.

62 Fed. Reg. 49826, 49833 (Sept. 23, 1997) (emphasis added). FDA recognized that manufacturers should have the flexibility, although not be required, to list "other dietary ingredients" in alphabetical order. Similarly, here, it seems reasonable that the agency should act consistently and

permit, but not require, manufacturers to list "ingredients" or "other ingredients" in alphabetical order, particularly where the ingredients are of less significance to the consumer (i.e., ingredients that do not provide nutritional value) than the types of ingredients considered by FDA in 1997.

C. Environmental Impact

According to 21 C.F.R. § 25.30(k), this petition qualifies for a categorical exclusion from the requirement for submission of an environmental assessment.

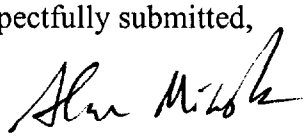
D. Economic Impact

According to 21 C.F.R. § 10.30(b), petitioner will, upon request by the Commissioner, submit economic impact information.

E. Certification

The undersigned certifies, that, to the best knowledge and belief of the undersigned, this petition includes all information and views on which the petition relies, and that it includes representative data and information known to the petitioner which are unfavorable to the petition.

Respectfully submitted,



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Attachments

ATTACHMENT A

Example 1: CURRENTLY REQUIRED format, in order of descending predominance by weight, with declaration of source ingredients in Supplement Facts Box

Supplement Facts
Serving Size 1 Tablet

Amount Per Tablet	% Daily Value
Calcium (as calcium carbonate) 600 mg	60%
Magnesium(as magnesium oxide) 40 mg	10%
Zinc (as zinc oxide)7.5 mg	50%
Boron (as sodium borate) 250 mcg	*

* Daily Value not established

OTHER INGREDIENTS: Maltodextrin, Cellulose, Modified Cellulose Gum, Soy Polysaccharide, Mineral Oil, Gelatin, Stearic Acid, Magnesium Stearate, Crospovidone, Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose, Titanium Dioxide, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, FD&C Red #40, FD&C Yellow #6, FD&C Blue #1, Starch.

PROPOSED OPTION:
ALPHABETICAL format with declaration of extra source ingredients in Supplement Facts Box

Supplement Facts
Serving Size 1 Tablet

Amount Per Tablet	% Daily Value
Calcium (as calcium carbonate) 600 mg	60%
Magnesium (as magnesium oxide) 40 mg	10%
Zinc (as zinc oxide) 7.5 mg	50%
Boron (as sodium borate) 250 mcg	*

* Daily Value not established

OTHER INGREDIENTS: Cellulose, Crospovidone, FD&C Blue #1, FD&C Red #40, FD&C Yellow #6, Gelatin, Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose, Magnesium Stearate, Maltodextrin, Mineral Oil, Modified Cellulose Gum, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, Soy Polysaccharide, Starch, Stearic Acid, Titanium Dioxide.

Example 2: CURRENTLY REQUIRED format, in order of descending predominance by weight, with listing of source ingredients in the ingredient declaration

Supplement Facts
Serving Size 1 Tablet

Amount Per Tablet	% Daily Value
Calcium 600 mg	60%
Magnesium 40 mg	10%
Zinc 7.5 mg	50%
Boron 250 mcg	*

* Daily Value not established

INGREDIENTS: Calcium Carbonate, Maltodextrin, Magnesium Oxide, Cellulose, Modified Cellulose Gum, Soy Polysaccharide, Zinc Oxide, Mineral Oil, Gelatin, Stearic Acid, Magnesium Stearate, Crospovidone, Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose, Titanium Dioxide, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, Sodium Borate, FD&C Red #40, FD&C Yellow #6, FD&C Blue #1, Starch.

PROPOSED OPTION:
ALPHABETICAL format with the listing of source ingredients in the ingredient declaration

Supplement Facts
Serving Size 1 Tablet

Amount Per Tablet	% Daily Value
Calcium 600 mg	60%
Magnesium 40 mg	10%
Zinc 7.5 mg	50%
Boron 250 mcg	*

* Daily Value not established

INGREDIENTS: Calcium Carbonate, Cellulose, Crospovidone, FD&C Blue #1, FD&C Red #40, FD&C Yellow #6, Gelatin, Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose, Magnesium Oxide, Magnesium Stearate, Maltodextrin, Mineral Oil, Modified Cellulose Gum, Sodium Borate, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, Soy Polysaccharide, Starch, Stearic Acid, Titanium Dioxide, Zinc Oxide.

ATTACHMENT B

Proposed amendment to 21 C.F.R. § 101.4(a) would read:

(a)(1) Ingredients required to be declared on the label or labeling of a food, including foods that comply with standards of identity, except those ingredients exempted by § 101.100, shall be listed by common or usual name in descending order of predominance by weight on either the principal display panel or the information panel in accordance with the provisions of § 101.2, except that ingredients in dietary supplements may, at the option of the manufacturer, be listed in alphabetical order and ingredients in dietary supplements that are listed in the nutrition label in accordance with § 101.36 need not be repeated in the ingredient list. Paragraph (g) of this section describes the ingredient list on dietary supplement products.

(1) a food for which a standard of quality has been prescribed by regulations as provided by section 341 of this title, and its quality falls below such standard, unless its label bears, in such manner and form as such regulations specify, a statement that it falls below such standard; or

(2) a food for which a standard or standards of fill of container have been prescribed by regulations as provided by section 341 of this title, and it falls below the standard of fill of container applicable thereto, unless its label bears, in such manner and form as such regulations specify, a statement that it falls below such standard.

(i) Label where no representation as to definition and standard of identity

Unless its label bears (1) the common or usual name of the food, if any there be, and (2) in case it is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each such ingredient and if the food purports to be a beverage containing vegetable or fruit juice, a statement with appropriate prominence on the information panel of the total percentage of such fruit or vegetable juice contained in the food; except that spices, flavorings, and colors not required to be certified under section 379e(c) of this title unless sold as spices, flavorings, or such colors, may be designated as spices, flavorings, and colorings without naming each. To the extent that compliance with the requirements of clause (2) of this paragraph is impracticable, or results in deception or unfair competition, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

(j) Representation for special dietary use

If it purports to be or is represented for special dietary uses, unless its label bears such information concerning its vitamin, mineral, and other dietary properties as the Secretary determines to be, and by regulations prescribes as, necessary in order fully to inform purchasers as to its value for such uses.

(k) Artificial flavoring, artificial coloring, or chemical preservatives

If it bears or contains any artificial flavoring, artificial coloring, or chemical preservative, unless it bears labeling stating that fact, except that to the extent that compliance with the requirements of this paragraph is impracticable, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the Secretary. The provisions of this paragraph and paragraphs (g) and (i) with respect to artificial coloring shall not apply in the case of butter, cheese, or ice cream. The provisions of this paragraph with

well-being from consumption of a nutrient or dietary ingredient,

(B) the manufacturer of the dietary supplement has substantiation that such statement is truthful and not misleading, and

(C) the statement contains, prominently displayed and in boldface type, the following: "This statement has not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

A statement under this subparagraph may not claim to diagnose, mitigate, treat, cure, or prevent a specific disease or class of diseases. If the manufacturer of a dietary supplement proposes to make a statement described in the first sentence of this subparagraph in the labeling of the dietary supplement, the manufacturer shall notify the Secretary no later than 30 days after the first marketing of the dietary supplement with such statement that such a statement is being made.

(7) The Secretary may make proposed regulations issued under this paragraph effective upon publication pending consideration of public comment and publication of a final regulation if the Secretary determines that such action is necessary—

(A) to enable the Secretary to review and act promptly on petitions the Secretary determines provide for information necessary to—

(i) enable consumers to develop and maintain healthy dietary practices;

(ii) enable consumers to be informed promptly and effectively of important new knowledge regarding nutritional and health benefits of food; or

(iii) ensure that scientifically sound nutritional and health information is provided to consumers as soon as possible; or

(B) to enable the Secretary to act promptly to ban or modify a claim under this paragraph.

Such proposed regulations shall be deemed final agency action for purposes of judicial review.

(s) Dietary supplements

If—

(1) it is a dietary supplement; and

(2)(A) the label or labeling of the supplement fails to list—

(i) the name of each ingredient of the supplement that is described in section 321(ff) of this title; and

(ii)(I) the quantity of each such ingredient; or

(II) with respect to a proprietary blend of such ingredients, the total quantity of all ingredients in the blend;

(B) the label or labeling of the dietary supplement fails to identify the product by using the term "dietary supplement", which term may be modified with the name of such an ingredient;

(C) the supplement contains an ingredient described in section 321(ff)(1)(C) of this title, and the label or labeling of the supplement fails to identify any part of the plant from which the ingredient is derived;

(D) the supplement—

(i) is covered by the specifications of an official compendium;

(ii) is represented as conforming to the specifications of an official compendium; and

(iii) fails to so conform; or

(E) the supplement—

(i) is not covered by the specifications of an official compendium; and

(ii)(I) fails to have the identity and strength that the supplement is represented to have; or

(II) fails to meet the quality (including tablet or capsule disintegration), purity, or compositional specifications, based on validated assay or other appropriate methods, that the supplement is represented to meet.

A dietary supplement shall not be deemed misbranded solely because its label or labeling contains directions or conditions of use or warnings.

(June 25, 1938, c. 675, § 403, 52 Stat. 1047; 1940 Reorg.Plan No. IV, § 12, eff. June 30, 1940, 5 F.R. 2422, 54 Stat. 1237; 1953 Reorg.Plan No. 1, § 5, eff. Apr. 11, 1953, 18 F.R. 2053, 67 Stat. 631; June 29, 1960, Pub.L. 86–537, § 1, 74 Stat. 251; July 12, 1960, Pub.L. 86–618, Title I, § 102(a)(3), 74 Stat. 398; Dec. 30, 1970, Pub.L. 91–601, § 6(c), formerly § 7(c), 84 Stat. 1673; renumbered § 6(c), Aug. 13, 1981, Pub.L. 97–35, Title XII, § 1205(c), 95 Stat. 716, and amended Apr. 22, 1976, Pub.L. 94–278, Title V, § 502(a)(1), 90 Stat. 411; Nov. 23, 1977, Pub.L. 95–203, § 4(a)(1), (b)(1), 91 Stat. 1452, 1453; Nov. 8, 1990, Pub.L. 101–535, §§ 2(a), 3(a), 7(1), (3), 104 Stat. 2353, 2357, 2364; Aug. 17, 1991, Pub.L. 102–108, § 2(a), (c), 105 Stat. 549; Oct. 29, 1992, Pub.L. 102–571, Title I, § 107(5), (6), 106 Stat. 4499; Aug. 13, 1993, Pub.L. 103–80, §§ 2(b), 3(j), 107 Stat. 773, 776; Oct. 25, 1994, Pub.L.

indicating the type of dietary ingredients that are in the product (e.g., herbal supplement with vitamins).

[42 FR 14308, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 48 FR 10811, Mar. 15, 1983; 58 FR 2227, Jan. 6, 1993; 60 FR 67174, Dec. 28, 1995; 62 FR 49847, Sept. 23, 1997]

§ 101.4 Food; designation of ingredients.

(a)(1) Ingredients required to be declared on the label or labeling of a food, including foods that comply with standards of identity, except those ingredients exempted by § 101.100, shall be listed by common or usual name in descending order of predominance by weight on either the principal display panel or the information panel in accordance with the provisions of § 101.2, except that ingredients in dietary supplements that are listed in the nutrition label in accordance with § 101.36 need not be repeated in the ingredient list. Paragraph (g) of this section describes the ingredient list on dietary supplement products.

(2) The descending order of predominance requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section do not apply to ingredients present in amounts of 2 percent or less by weight when a listing of these ingredients is placed at the end of the ingredient statement following an appropriate quantifying statement, e.g., "Contains __ percent or less of _____" or "Less than __ percent of _____." The blank percentage within the quantifying statement shall be filled in with a threshold level of 2 percent, or, if desired, 1.5 percent, 1.0 percent, or 0.5 percent, as appropriate. No ingredient to which the quantifying phrase applies may be present in an amount greater than the stated threshold.

(b) The name of an ingredient shall be a specific name and not a collective (generic) name, except that:

(1) Spices, flavorings, colorings and chemical preservatives shall be declared according to the provisions of § 101.22.

(2) An ingredient which itself contains two or more ingredients and which has an established common or usual name, conforms to a standard established pursuant to the Meat Inspection or Poultry Products Inspection Acts by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, or conforms to a definition and standard of identity established pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, shall be designated in the statement of ingredients on the label of such food by either of the following alternatives:

(i) By declaring the established common or usual name of the ingredient followed by a parenthetical listing of all ingredients contained therein in descending order of predominance except that, if the ingredient is a food subject to a definition and standard of identity established in subchapter B of this chapter that has specific labeling provisions for optional ingredients, optional ingredients may be declared within the parenthetical listing in accordance with those provisions.

(ii) By incorporating into the statement of ingredients in descending order of predominance in the finished food, the common or usual name of every component of the ingredient without listing the ingredient itself.

(3) Skim milk, concentrated skim milk, reconstituted skim milk, and nonfat dry milk may be declared as "skim milk" or "nonfat milk".

(4) Milk, concentrated milk, reconstituted milk, and dry whole milk may be declared as "milk".

(5) Bacterial cultures may be declared by the word "cultured" followed by the name of the substrate, e.g., "made from cultured skim milk or cultured buttermilk".

(6) Sweetcream buttermilk, concentrated sweetcream buttermilk, reconstituted sweetcream buttermilk, and dried sweetcream buttermilk may be declared as "buttermilk".

(7) Whey, concentrated whey, reconstituted whey, and dried whey may be declared as "whey".

(8) Cream, reconstituted cream, dried cream, and plastic cream (sometimes known as concentrated milk fat) may be declared as "cream".

(9) Butteroil and anhydrous butterfat may be declared as "butterfat".

(10) Dried whole eggs, frozen whole eggs, and liquid whole eggs may be declared as "eggs".

(11) Dried egg whites, frozen egg whites, and liquid egg whites may be declared as "egg whites".

(12) Dried egg yolks, frozen egg yolks, and liquid egg yolks may be declared as "egg yolks".

(13) [Reserved]

(14) Each individual fat and/or oil ingredient of a food intended for human consumption shall be declared by its specific common or usual name (e.g., "beef fat", "cottonseed oil") in its order of predominance in the food except that blends of fats and/or oils may be designated in their order of predominance in the foods as "——— shortening" or "blend of ——— oils", the blank to be filled in with the word "vegetable", "animal", "marine", with or without the terms "fat" or "oils", or combination of these, whichever is applicable if, immediately following the term, the common or usual name of each individual vegetable, animal, or marine fat or oil is given in parentheses, e.g., "vegetable oil shortening (soybean and cottonseed oil)". For products that are blends of fats and/or oils and for foods in which fats and/or oils constitute the predominant ingredient, i.e., in which the combined weight of all fat and/or oil ingredients equals or exceeds the weight of the most predominant ingredient that is not a fat or oil, the listing of the common or usual names of such fats and/or oils in parentheses shall be in descending order of predominance. In all other foods in which a blend of fats and/or oils is used as an ingredient, the listing of the common or usual names in parentheses need not be in descending order of predominance if the manufacturer, because of the use of varying mixtures, is unable to adhere to a constant pattern of fats and/or oils in the product. If the fat or oil is completely hydrogenated, the name shall include the term *hydrogenated*, or if partially hydrogenated, the name shall include the term *partially hydrogenated*. If each fat and/or oil in a blend or the blend is completely hydrogenated, the term "hydrogenated" may precede the term(s) describing the blend, e.g., "hydrogenated vegetable oil (soybean, cottonseed, and palm oils)", rather than preceding the name of each individual fat and/or oil; if the blend of fats and/or oils is partially hydrogenated, the term "partially hydrogenated" may be used in the same manner. Fat and/or oil ingredients not present in the product may be listed if they may sometimes be used in the product. Such ingredients shall be identified by words indicating that they may not be present, such as "or", "and/or", "contains one or more of the following:", e.g., "vegetable oil shortening (contains one or more of the following: cottonseed oil, palm oil, soybean oil)". No fat or oil ingredient shall be listed unless actually present if the fats and/or oils constitute the predominant ingredient of the product, as defined in this paragraph (b)(14).

(15) When all the ingredients of a wheat flour are declared in an ingredient statement, the principal ingredient of the flour shall be declared by the name(s) specified in §§ 137.105, 137.200, 137.220 and 137.225 of this chapter, i.e., the first ingredient designated in the ingredient list of flour, or bromated flour, or enriched flour, or self-rising flour is "flour", "white flour", "wheat flour", or "plain flour"; the first ingredient designated in the ingredient list of durum flour is "durum flour"; the first ingredient designated in the ingredient list of whole wheat flour, or bromated whole wheat flour is "whole wheat flour", "graham flour", or "entire wheat flour"; and the first ingredient designated in the ingredient list of whole durum wheat flour is "whole durum wheat flour".

(16) Ingredients that act as leavening agents in food may be declared in the ingredient statement by stating the specific common or usual name of each individual leavening agent in parentheses following the collective name "leavening", e.g., "leavening (baking soda, monocalcium phosphate, and calcium carbonate)". The listing of the common or usual name of each individual leavening agent in parentheses shall be in descending order of predominance: *Except*, That if the manufacturer is unable to adhere to a constant pattern of leavening agents in the product, the listing of individual leavening agents need not be in descending order of predominance. Leavening agents not present in the product may be listed if they are sometimes used in the product. Such ingredients shall be identified by words indicating that they may not be present, such as

"or", "and/or", "contains one or more of the following:".

(17) Ingredients that act as yeast nutrients in foods may be declared in the ingredient statement by stating the specific common or usual name of each individual yeast nutrient in parentheses following the collective name "yeast nutrients", e.g., "yeast nutrients (calcium sulfate and ammonium phosphate)". The listing of the common or usual name of each individual yeast nutrient in parentheses shall be in descending order of predominance: *Except,* That if the manufacturer is unable to adhere to a constant pattern of yeast nutrients in the product, the listing of the common or usual names of individual yeast nutrients need not be in descending order of predominance. Yeast nutrients not present in the product may be listed if they are sometimes used in the product. Such ingredients shall be identified by words indicating that they may not be present, such as "or", "and/or", or "contains one or more of the following:".

(18) Ingredients that act as dough conditioners may be declared in the ingredient statement by stating the specific common or usual name of each individual dough conditioner in parentheses following the collective name "dough conditioner", e.g., "dough conditioners (L-cysteine, ammonium sulfate)". The listing of the common or usual name of each dough conditioner in parentheses shall be in descending order of predominance: *Except,* That if the manufacturer is unable to adhere to a constant pattern of dough conditioners in the product, the listing of the common or usual names of individual dough conditioners need not be in descending order of predominance. Dough conditioners not present in the product may be listed if they are sometimes used in the product. Such ingredients shall be identified by words indicating that they may not be present, such as "or", "and/or", or "contains one or more of the following:".

(19) Ingredients that act as firming agents in food (e.g., salts of calcium and other safe and suitable salts in canned vegetables) may be declared in the ingredient statement, in order of predominance appropriate for the total of all firming agents in the food, by stating the specific common or usual name of each individual firming agent in descending order of predominance in parentheses following the collective name "firming agents". If the manufacturer is unable to adhere to a constant pattern of firming agents in the food, the listing of the individual firming agents need not be in descending order of predominance. Firming agents not present in the product may be listed if they are sometimes used in the product. Such ingredients shall be identified by words indicating that they may not be present, such as "or", "and/or", "contains one or more of the following:".

(20) For purposes of ingredient labeling, the term *sugar* shall refer to sucrose, which is obtained from sugar cane or sugar beets in accordance with the provisions of § 184.1854 of this chapter.

(21) [Reserved]

(22) Wax and resin ingredients on fresh produce when such produce is held for retail sale, or when held for other than retail sale by packers or repackers shall be declared collectively by the phrase "coated with food-grade animal-based wax, to maintain freshness" or the phrase "coated with food-grade vegetable-, petroleum-, beeswax-, and/or shellac-based wax or resin, to maintain freshness" as appropriate. The terms "food-grade" and "to maintain freshness" are optional. The term *lac-resin* may be substituted for the term *shellac.*

(23) When processed seafood products contain fish protein ingredients consisting primarily of the myofibrillar protein fraction from one or more fish species and the manufacturer is unable to adhere to a constant pattern of fish species in the fish protein ingredient, because of seasonal or other limitations of species availability, the common or usual name of each individual fish species need not be listed in descending order of predominance. Fish species not present in the fish protein ingredient may be listed if they are sometimes used in the product. Such ingredients must be identified by words indicating that they may not be present, such as "or", "and/or", or "contains one or more of the following:" Fish protein ingredients may

be declared in the ingredient statement by stating the specific common or usual name of each fish species that may be present in parentheses following the collective name "fish protein", e.g., "fish protein (contains one or more of the following: Pollock, cod, and/or pacific whiting)".

(c) When water is added to reconstitute, completely or partially, an ingredient permitted by paragraph (b) of this section to be declared by a class name, the position of the ingredient class name in the ingredient statement shall be determined by the weight of the unreconstituted ingredient plus the weight of the quantity of water added to reconstitute that ingredient, up to the amount of water needed to reconstitute the ingredient to single strength. Any water added in excess of the amount of water needed to reconstitute the ingredient to single strength shall be declared as "water" in the ingredient statement.

(d) When foods characterized on the label as "nondairy" contain a caseinate ingredient, the caseinate ingredient shall be followed by a parenthetical statement identifying its source. For example, if the manufacturer uses the term "nondairy" on a creamer that contains sodium caseinate, it shall include a parenthetical term such as "a milk derivative" after the listing of sodium caseinate in the ingredient list.

(e) If the percentage of an ingredient is included in the statement of ingredients, it shall be shown in parentheses following the name of the ingredient and expressed in terms of percent by weight. Percentage declarations shall be expressed to the nearest 1 percent, except that where ingredients are present at levels of 2 percent or less, they may be grouped together and expressed in accordance with the quantifying guidance set forth in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(f) Except as provided in § 101.100, ingredients that must be declared on labeling because there is no label for the food, including foods that comply with standards of identity, shall be listed prominently and conspicuously by common or usual name in the manner prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section.

(g) When present, the ingredient list on dietary supplement products shall be located immediately below the nutrition label, or, if there is insufficient space below the nutrition label, immediately contiguous and to the right of the nutrition label and shall be preceded by the word "Ingredients," unless some ingredients (i.e., sources) are identified within the nutrition label in accordance with § 101.36(d), in which case the ingredients listed outside the nutrition label shall be in a list preceded by the words "Other ingredients." Ingredients in dietary supplements that are not dietary ingredients or that do not contain dietary ingredients, such as excipients, fillers, artificial colors, artificial sweeteners, flavors, or binders, shall be included in the ingredient list.

(h) The common or usual name of ingredients of dietary supplements that are botanicals (including fungi and algae) shall be consistent with the names standardized in *Herbs of Commerce*, 1992 edition, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from the American Herbal Products Association, 4733 Bethesda Ave., suite 345, Bethesda, MD 20814, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition's Library, 200 C St. SW., rm. 3321, Washington, DC, or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 Capital St. NW., suite 700, Washington, DC. The listing of these names on the label shall be followed by statements of:

(1) The part of the plant (e.g., root, leaves) from which the dietary ingredient is derived (e.g., "Garlic bulb" or "Garlic (bulb)"), except that this designation is not required for algae. The name of the part of the plant shall be expressed in English (e.g., "flower" rather than "flos");

(2) The Latin binomial name of the plant, in parentheses, except that this name is not required when it is available in the reference entitled: *Herbs of Commerce* for the common or usual name listed on the label, and, when required, the Latin binomial name may be listed before the part of the plant. Any name in Latin form shall be in accordance with internationally accepted rules on nomenclature, such as those

found in the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* and shall include the designation of the author or authors who published the Latin name, when a positive identification cannot be made in its absence. The *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (Tokyo Code), 1994 edition, a publication of the International Association for Plant Taxonomy, is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* may be obtained from Koeltz Scientific Books, D–61453 Konigstein, Germany, and University Bookstore, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901–4422, 618–536–3321, FAX 618–453–5207, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition's Library, 200 C St. SW., Rm. 3321, Washington, DC, or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol St. NW., Suite 700, Washington DC.

(3) On labels of single-ingredient dietary supplements that do not include an ingredient list, the identification of the Latin binomial name, when needed, and the part of the plant may be prominently placed on the principal display panel or information panel, or included in the nutrition label.

[42 FR 14308, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 43 FR 12858, Mar. 28, 1978; 43 FR 24519, June 6, 1978; 48 FR 8054, Feb. 25, 1983; 55 FR 17433, Apr. 25, 1990; 58 FR 2875, Jan. 6, 1993; 62 FR 49847, Sept. 23, 1997; 62 FR 64634, Dec. 8, 1997; 64 FR 50448, Sept. 17, 1999]

§ 101.5 Food; name and place of business of manufacturer, packer, or distributor.

(a) The label of a food in packaged form shall specify conspicuously the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor.

(b) The requirement for declaration of the name of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor shall be deemed to be satisfied, in the case of a corporation, only by the actual corporate name, which may be preceded or followed by the name of the particular division of the corporation. In the case of an individual, partnership, or association, the name under which the business is conducted shall be used.

(c) Where the food is not manufactured by the person whose name appears on the label, the name shall be qualified by a phrase that reveals the connection such person has with such food; such as "Manufactured for _____", "Distributed by _____", or any other wording that expresses the facts.

(d) The statement of the place of business shall include the street address, city, State, and ZIP code; however, the street address may be omitted if it is shown in a current city directory or telephone directory. The requirement for inclusion of the ZIP code shall apply only to consumer commodity labels developed or revised after the effective date of this section. In the case of nonconsumer packages, the ZIP code shall appear either on the label or the labeling (including invoice).

(e) If a person manufactures, packs, or distributes a food at a place other than his principal place of business, the label may state the principal place of business in lieu of the actual place where such food was manufactured or packed or is to be distributed, unless such statement would be misleading.

§ 101.9 Nutrition labeling of food.

(a) Nutrition information relating to food shall be provided for all products intended for human consumption and offered for sale unless an exemption is provided for the product in paragraph (j) of this section.

(1) When food is in package form, the required nutrition labeling information shall appear on the label in the format specified in this section.

(2) When food is not in package form, the required nutrition labeling information shall be displayed clearly at the point of purchase (e.g., on a counter card, sign, tag affixed to the product, or some other appropriate device). Alternatively, the required information may be placed in a booklet, looseleaf binder, or other appropriate format that is available at the point of purchase.

(3) Solicitation of requests for nutrition information by a statement "For nutrition information write to _____" on the label or in the labeling or advertising for a food, or providing such information in a direct written reply to a

Juice	100 percent juice[1]
Loganberry	10.5
Mango	13.0
Nectarine	11.8
Orange	[3]11.8
Papaya	11.5
Passion Fruit	14.0
Peach	10.5
Pear	12.0
Pineapple	12.8
Plum	14.3
Pomegranate	16.0
Prune	18.5
Quince	13.3
Raspberry (Black)	11.1
Raspberry (Red)	9.2
Rhubarb	5.7
Strawberry	8.0
Tangerine	[3]11.8
Tomato	5.0
Watermelon	7.8
Youngberry	10.0

[1] Indicates Brix value unless other value specified.
[2] Indicates anhydrous citrus acid percent by weight.
[3] Brix values determined by refractometer for citrus juices may be corrected for citric acid.

(2) If there is no Brix level specified in paragraph (h)(1) of this section, the labeled percentage of that juice from concentrate in a juice or juice beverage will be calculated on the basis of the soluble solids content of the single-strength (unconcentrated) juice used to produce such concentrated juice.

(i) Juices directly expressed from a fruit or vegetable (i.e., not concentrated and reconstituted) shall be considered to be 100 percent juice and shall be declared as "100 percent juice."

(j) Calculations of the percentage of juice in a juice blend or a diluted juice product made directly from expressed juice (i.e., not from concentrate) shall be based on the percentage of the expressed juice in the product computed on a volume/volume basis.

(k) If the product is a beverage that contains a juice whose color, taste, or other organoleptic properties have been modified to the extent that the original juice is no longer recognizable at the time processing is complete, or if its nutrient profile has been diminished to a level below the normal nutrient range for the juice, then that juice to which such a major modification has been made shall not be included in the total percentage juice declaration.

(l) A beverage required to bear a percentage juice declaration on its label, that contains less than 100 percent juice, shall not bear any other percentage declaration that describes the juice content of the beverage in its label or in its labeling (e.g., "100 percent natural" or "100 percent pure"). However, the label or labeling may bear percentage statements clearly unrelated to juice content (e.g., "provides 100 percent of U.S. RDA of vitamin C").

(m) Products purporting to be beverages that contain fruit or vegetable juices are exempted from the provisions of this section until May 8, 1994. All products that are labeled on or after that date shall comply with this section.

[58 FR 2925, Jan. 6, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 44063, Aug. 18, 1993; 58 FR 49192, Sept. 22, 1993]

Subpart C—Specific Nutrition Labeling Requirements and Guidelines

SOURCE: 55 FR 60890, Nov. 27, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 101.36 Nutrition labeling of dietary supplements.

(a) The label of a dietary supplement that is offered for sale shall bear nutrition labeling in accordance with this regulation unless an exemption is provided for the product in paragraph (h) of this section.

(b) The declaration of nutrition information on the label and in labeling shall contain the following information, using the subheadings and the format specified in paragraph (e) of this section.

(1) *Serving size.* (i) The subheading "Serving Size" shall be placed under the heading "Supplement Facts" and aligned on the left side of the nutrition label. The serving size shall be determined in accordance with §§ 101.9(b) and 101.12(b), Table 2. Serving size for dietary supplements shall be expressed using a term that is appropriate for the form of the supplement, such as "tablets," "capsules," "packets," or "teaspoonfuls."

(ii) The subheading "Servings Per Container" shall be placed under the subheading "Serving Size" and aligned on the left side of the nutrition label, except that this information need not be provided when it is stated in the net quantity of contents declaration.

(2) *Information on dietary ingredients that have a Reference Daily Intake (RDI) or a Daily Reference Value (DRV) as established in § 101.9(c) and their subcomponents (hereinafter referred to as "(b)(2)-dietary ingredients").* (i) The (b)(2)-dietary ingredients to be declared, that is, total calories, calories from fat, total fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, sodium, total carbohydrate, dietary fiber, sugars, protein, vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium and iron, shall be declared when they are present in a dietary supplement in quantitative amounts by weight that exceed the amount that can be declared as zero in nutrition labeling of foods in accordance with § 101.9(c). Calories from saturated fat and polyunsaturated fat, monounsaturated fat, soluble fiber, insoluble fiber, sugar alcohol, and other carbohydrate may be declared, but they shall be declared when a claim is made about them. Any other vitamins or minerals listed in § 101.9(c)(8)(iv) or (c)(9) may be declared, but they shall be declared when they are added to the product for purposes of supplementation, or when a claim is made about them. Any (b)(2)-dietary ingredients that are not present, or that are present in amounts that can be declared as zero in § 101.9(c), shall not be declared (e.g., amounts corresponding to less than 2 percent of the RDI for vitamins and minerals). Protein shall not be declared on labels of products that, other than ingredients added solely for technological reasons, contain only individual amino acids.

(A) The names and the quantitative amounts by weight of each (b)(2)-dietary ingredient shall be presented under the heading "Amount Per Serving." When the quantitative amounts by weight are presented in a separate column, the heading may be centered over a column of quantitative amounts, described by paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section, if space permits. A heading consistent with the declaration of the serving size, such as "Each Tablet Contains," or "Amount Per 2 Tablets" may be used in place of the heading "Amount Per Serving." Other appropriate terms, such as capsule, packet, or teaspoonful, also may be used in place of the term "Serving."

(B) The names of dietary ingredients that are declared under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section shall be presented in a column aligned on the left side of the nutrition label in the order and manner of indentation specified in § 101.9(c), except that calcium and iron shall follow pantothenic acid, and sodium and potassium shall follow chloride. This results in the following order for vitamins and minerals: Vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin K, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B_6, folate, vitamin B_{12}, biotin, pantothenic acid, calcium, iron, phosphorus, iodine, magnesium, zinc, selenium, copper, manganese, chromium, molybdenum, chloride, sodium, and potassium. The (b)(2)-dietary ingredients shall be listed according to the nomenclature specified in § 101.9 or in paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B)*(2)* of this section.

(1) When "Calories" are declared, they shall be listed first in the column of names, beneath a light bar separating the heading "Amount Per Serving" from the list of names. When "Calories from fat" or "Calories from saturated fat" are declared, they shall be indented beneath "Calories."

(2) The following synonyms may be added in parentheses immediately following the name of these (b)(2)-dietary ingredients: Vitamin C (ascorbic acid), thiamin (vitamin B_1), riboflavin (vitamin B_2), folate (folacin or folic acid), and calories (energy). Alternatively, the term "folic acid" or "folacin" may be listed without parentheses in place of "folate." Energy content per serving may be expressed in kilojoule units, added in parentheses immediately following the statement of caloric content.

(3) Beta-carotene may be declared as the percent of vitamin A that is present as beta-carotene, except that the declaration is required when a claim is made about beta-carotene. When declared, the percent shall be declared to the nearest whole percent, immediately adjacent to or beneath the name vitamin A (e.g., "Vitamin A (90% as beta-carotene)"). The amount of beta-carotene in terms of international units (IU) may be included in parentheses following the percent statement (e.g., "Vitamin A (90% (4500 IU) as beta-carotene)").

(ii) The number of calories, if declared, and the quantitative amount by weight per serving of each dietary ingredient required to be listed under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section shall be presented either in a separate column aligned to the right of the column of names or immediately following the listing of names within the same column. The quantitative amounts by weight shall represent the weight of the dietary ingredient rather than the weight of the source of the dietary ingredient (e.g., the weight of calcium rather than that of calcium carbonate).

(A) These amounts shall be expressed in the increments specified in §101.9(c)(1) through (c)(7), which includes increments for sodium and potassium.

(B) The amounts of vitamins and minerals, excluding sodium and potassium, shall be the amount of the vitamin or mineral included in one serving of the product, using the units of measurement and the levels of significance given in §101.9(c)(8)(iv), except that zeros following decimal points may be dropped, and additional levels of significance may be used when the number of decimal places indicated is not sufficient to express lower amounts (e.g., the RDI for zinc is given in whole milligrams (mg), but the quantitative amount may be declared in tenths of a mg).

(iii) The percent of the Daily Value of all dietary ingredients declared under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section shall be listed, except that the percent for protein may be omitted as provided in §101.9(c)(7); no percent shall be given for subcomponents for which DRV's have not been established (e.g., sugars); and, for labels of dietary supplements of vitamins and minerals that are represented or purported to be for use by infants, children less than 4 years of age, or pregnant or lactating women, no percent shall be given for total fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, total carbohydrate, dietary fiber, vitamin K, selenium, manganese, chromium, molybdenum, chloride, sodium, or potassium.

(A) When information on the percent of Daily Values is listed, this information shall be presented in one column aligned under the heading of "% Daily Value" and to the right of the column of amounts. The headings "% Daily Value (DV)," "% DV," "Percent Daily Value," or "Percent DV" may be substituted for "% Daily Value." The heading "% Daily Value" shall be placed on the same line as the heading "Amount Per Serving." When the acronym "DV" is unexplained in the heading and a footnote is required under (b)(2)(iii)(D), (b)(2)(iii)(F), or (b)(3)(iv) of this section, the footnote shall explain the acronym (e.g. "Daily Value (DV) not established").

(B) The percent of Daily Value shall be calculated by dividing the quantitative amount by weight of each (b)(2)-dietary ingredient by the RDI as established in §101.9(c)(8)(iv) or the DRV as established in §101.9(c)(9) for the specified dietary ingredient and multiplying by 100, except that the percent of Daily Value for protein, when present, shall be calculated as specified in §101.9(c)(7)(ii). The quantitative amount by weight of each dietary ingredient in this calculation shall be the unrounded amount, except that for total fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, sodium, potassium, total carbohydrate, and dietary fiber, the quantitative amount by weight declared on the label (i.e, rounded amount) may be used. The numerical value shall be followed by the symbol for percent (i.e., %).

(C) The percentages based on RDI's and on DRV's shall be expressed to the nearest whole percent, except that for dietary ingredients for which DRV's have been established, "Less than 1%" or "<1%" shall be used to declare the "% Daily Value" when the quantitative amount of the dietary ingredient by weight is great enough to require that the dietary ingredient be listed, but the amount is so small that the "% Daily Value" when rounded to the nearest percent is zero (e.g., a product that contains 1 gram of total carbohydrate would list the percent Daily Value as "Less than 1%" or "<1%").

(D) If the percent of Daily Value is declared for total fat, saturated fat, total carbohydrate, dietary fiber, or protein, a symbol shall follow the value listed for those nutrients that refers to the same symbol that is placed at the bottom of the nutrition label, below the bar required under paragraph (e)(6) of this section and inside the box, that

followed by the statement "Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet."

(E) The percent of Daily Value shall be based on RDI and DRV values for adults and children 4 or more years of age, unless the product is represented or purported to be for use by infants, children less than 4 years of age, pregnant women, or lactating women, in which case the column heading shall clearly state the intended group. If the product is for persons within more than one group, the percent of Daily Value for each group shall be presented in separate columns as shown in paragraph (e)(10)(ii) of this section.

(F) For declared subcomponents that have no DRV's and, on the labels of dietary supplements of vitamins and minerals that are represented or purported to be for use by infants, children less that 4 years of age, or pregnant or lactating women, for total fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, total carbohydrate, dietary fiber, vitamin K, selenium, manganese, chromium, molybdenum, chloride, sodium, or potassium, a symbol (e.g., an asterisk) shall be placed in the "Percent Daily Value" column that shall refer to the same symbol that is placed at the bottom of the nutrition label, below the last heavy bar and inside the box, and followed by the statement "Daily Value not established."

(G) When calories, calories from fat, or calories from saturated fat are declared, the space under the "% Daily Value" column shall be left blank for these items. When there are no other (b)(2)-dietary ingredients listed for which a value must be declared in the "% Daily Value" column, the column may be omitted as shown in paragraph (e)(10)(vii) of this section. When the "% Daily Value" column is not required, but the dietary ingredients listed are subject to paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(F) of this section, the symbol required in that paragraph shall immediately follow the quantitative amount by weight for each dietary ingredient listed under "Amount Per Serving."

(iv) The quantitative amount by weight and the percent of Daily Value may be presented on a "per unit" basis in addition to on a "per serving" basis, as required in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section. This information shall be presented in additional columns and clearly identified by appropriate headings.

(3) *Information on dietary ingredients for which RDI's and DRV's have not been established.* (i) Dietary ingredients for which FDA has not established RDI's or DRV's and that are not subject to regulation under paragraph (b)(2) of this section (hereinafter referred to as "other dietary ingredients") shall be declared by their common or usual name when they are present in a dietary supplement, in a column that is under the column of names described in paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section or, as long as the constituents of an other dietary ingredient are not listed, in a linear display, under the heavy bar described in paragraph (e)(6) of this section, except that if no (b)(2)-dietary ingredients are declared, other dietary ingredients shall be declared directly beneath the heading "Amount Per Serving" described in paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) of this section.

(ii) The quantitative amount by weight per serving of other dietary ingredients shall be presented in the same manner as the corresponding information required in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section or, when a linear display is used, shall be presented immediately following the name of the other dietary ingredient. The quantitative amount by weight shall be the weight of the other dietary ingredient listed and not the weight of any component, or the source, of that dietary ingredient.

(A) These amounts shall be expressed using metric measures in appropriate units (i.e., 1,000 or more units shall be declared in the next higher set of units, e.g., 1,100 mg shall be declared as 1.1 g).

(B) For any dietary ingredient that is a liquid extract from which the solvent has not been removed, the quantity listed shall be the volume or weight of the total extract. Information on the condition of the starting material shall be indicated when it is fresh and may be indicated when it is dried. Information may be included on the concentration of the dietary ingredient and the solvent used, e.g., "fresh dandelion root extract, x (y:z) in 70% ethanol," where x is the number of milliliters

(mL) or mg of the entire extract, y is the weight of the starting material and z is the volume (mL) of solvent. Where the solvent has been partially removed (not to dryness), the final concentration, when indicated, shall be stated (e.g., if the original extract was 1:5 and 50 percent of the solvent was removed, then the final concentration shall be stated as 1:2.5). Where the name of the solvent used is not included in the nutrition label, it is required to be listed in the ingredient statement in accordance with §101.4(g).

(C) For a dietary ingredient that is an extract from which the solvent has been removed, the weight of the ingredient shall be the weight of the dried extract.

(iii) The constituents of a dietary ingredient described in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section may be listed indented under the dietary ingredient and followed by their quantitative amounts by weight per serving, except that dietary ingredients described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section shall be listed in accordance with that section. When the constituents of a dietary ingredient described in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section are listed, all other dietary ingredients shall be declared in a column; however, the constituents themselves may be declared in a column or in a linear display.

(iv) Other dietary ingredients shall bear a symbol (e.g., an asterisk) in the column under the heading of "% Daily Value" that refers to the same symbol placed at the bottom of the nutrition label and followed by the statement "Daily Value not established," except that when the heading "% Daily Value" is not used, the symbol shall follow the quantitative amount by weight for each dietary ingredient listed.

(c) A proprietary blend of dietary ingredients shall be included in the list of dietary ingredients described in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section and identified by the term "Proprietary Blend" or other appropriately descriptive term or fanciful name and may be highlighted by bold type. Except as specified in this paragraph, all other requirements for the listing of dietary ingredients in dietary supplements are applicable.

(1) Dietary ingredients contained in the proprietary blend that are listed under paragraph (b)(2) of this section shall be declared in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) Dietary ingredients contained in the proprietary blend that are listed under paragraph (b)(3) of this section (i.e., "other dietary ingredients") shall be declared in descending order of predominance by weight, in a column or linear fashion, and indented under the term "Proprietary Blend" or other appropriately descriptive term or fanciful name.

(3) The quantitative amount by weight specified for the proprietary blend shall be the total weight of all other dietary ingredients contained in the proprietary blend and shall be placed on the same line to the right of the term "Proprietary Blend" or other appropriately descriptive term or fanciful name underneath the column of amounts described in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section. A symbol (e.g., asterisk), which refers to the same symbol placed at the bottom of the nutrition label that is followed by the statement "Daily Value not established," shall be placed under the heading "% Daily Value," if present, or immediately following the quantitative amount by weight for the proprietary blend.

(4) The sample label shown in paragraph (e)(10)(v) of this section illustrates one method of nutrition labeling a proprietary blend of dietary ingredients.

(d) The source ingredient that supplies a dietary ingredient may be identified within the nutrition label in parentheses immediately following or indented beneath the name of a dietary ingredient and preceded by the words "as" or "from", e.g., "Calcium (as calcium carbonate)," except that manner of presentation is unnecessary when the name of the dietary ingredient (e.g., Oriental ginseng) or its synonym (e.g., ascorbic acid) is itself the source ingredient. When a source ingredient is identified in parentheses within the nutrition label, or when the name of the dietary ingredient or its synonym is the source ingredient, it shall not be required to be listed again in the ingredient statement that appears outside of

the nutrition label. When a source ingredient is not identified within the nutrition label, it shall be listed in an ingredient statement in accordance with §101.4(g), which shall appear outside and immediately below the nutrition label or, if there is insufficient space below the nutrition label, immediately contiguous and to the right of the nutrition label.

(1) Source ingredients shall be identified in accordance with §101.4 (i.e., shall be listed by common or usual name, and the listing of botanicals shall specify the part of the plant from which the ingredient is derived) regardless of whether they are listed in an ingredient statement or in the nutrition label.

(2) When source ingredients are listed within the nutrition label, and two or more are used to provide a single dietary ingredient, all of the sources shall be listed within the parentheses in descending order by weight.

(3) Representations that the source ingredient conforms to an official compendium may be included either in the nutrition label or in the ingredient list (e.g., "Calcium (as calcium carbonate USP)").

(e) Nutrition information specified in this section shall be presented as follows:

(1) The title, "Supplement Facts," shall be set in a type size larger than all other print size in the nutrition label and, unless impractical, shall be set full width of the nutrition label. The title and all headings shall be bolded to distinguish them from other information.

(2) The nutrition information shall be enclosed in a box by using hairlines.

(3) All information within the nutrition label shall utilize:

(i) A single easy-to-read type style.

(ii) All black or one color type, printed on a white or other neutral contrasting background whenever practical.

(iii) Upper- and lowercase letters, except that all uppercase lettering may be utilized for packages that have a total surface area available to bear labeling of less than 12 square inches.

(iv) At least one point leading (i.e., space between lines of text), and

(v) Letters that do not touch.

(4) Except as provided for small and intermediate-sized packages under paragraph (i)(2) of this section, information other than the title, headings, and footnotes shall be in uniform type size no smaller than 8 point. Type size no smaller than 6 point may be used for column headings (e.g., "Amount Per Serving" and "% Daily Value") and for footnotes (e.g., "Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet").

(5) A hairline rule that is centered between the lines of text shall separate each dietary ingredient required in paragraph (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this section from the dietary ingredient above and beneath it, as shown in paragraph (e)(10) of this section.

(6) A heavy bar shall be placed:

(i) Beneath the subheading "Servings Per Container" except that if "Servings Per Container" is not required and, as a result, not declared, the bar shall be placed beneath the subheading "Serving Size,"

(ii) Beneath the last dietary ingredient to be listed under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, if any, and

(iii) Beneath the last other dietary ingredient to be listed under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, if any.

(7) A light bar shall be placed beneath the headings "Amount Per Serving" and "% Daily Value."

(8) If the product contains two or more separately packaged dietary supplements that differ from each other (e.g., the product has a packet of supplements to be taken in the morning and a different packet to be taken in the afternoon), the quantitative amounts and percent of Daily Value may be presented as specified in this paragraph in individual nutrition labels or in one aggregate nutrition label as illustrated in paragraph (e)(10)(iii) of this section.

(9) In the interest of uniformity of presentation, FDA urges that the information be presented using the graphic specifications set forth in appendix B to part 101, as applicable.

(10) The following sample labels are presented for the purpose of illustration:

(i) Multiple vitamins:

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 Tablet

	Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value
Vitamin A (as retinyl acetate and 50% as beta-carotene)	5000 IU	100%
Vitamin C (as ascorbic acid)	60 mg	100%
Vitamin D (as cholecalciferol)	400 IU	100%
Vitamin E (as dl-alpha tocopheryl acetate)	30 IU	100%
Thiamin (as thiamin mononitrate)	1.5 mg	100%
Riboflavin	1.7 mg	100%
Niacin (as niacinamide)	20 mg	100%
Vitamin B_6 (as pyridoxine hydrochloride)	2.0 mg	100%
Folate (as folic acid)	400 mcg	100%
Vitamin B_{12} (as cyanocobalamin)	6 mcg	100%
Biotin	30 mcg	10%
Pantothenic Acid (as calcium pantothenate)	10 mg	100%

Other ingredients: Gelatin, lactose, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, FD&C Yellow No. 6, propylene glycol, propylparaben, and sodium benzoate.

(ii) Multiple vitamins for children and adults:

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 Tablet

Amount Per Serving		% Daily Value for Children Under 4 Years of Age	% Daily Value for Adults and Children 4 or more Years of Age
Calories	5		
Total Carbohydrate	1 g	†	< 1%*
Sugars	1 g	†	†
Vitamin A (50% as beta-carotene)	2500 IU	100%	50%
Vitamin C	40 mg	100%	67%
Vitamin D	400 IU	100%	100%
Vitamin E	15 IU	150%	50%
Thiamin	1.1 mg	157%	73%
Riboflavin	1.2 mg	150%	71%
Niacin	14 mg	156%	70%
Vitamin B_6	1.1 mg	157%	55%
Folate	300 mcg	150%	75%
Vitamin B_{12}	5 mcg	167%	83%

* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.
† Daily Value not established.

Other ingredients: Sucrose, sodium ascorbate, stearic acid, gelatin, maltodextrins, artificial flavors, dl-alpha tocopheryl acetate, niacinamide, magnesium stearate, Yellow 6, artificial colors, stearic acid, palmitic acid, pyridoxine hydrochloride, thiamin mononitrate, vitamin A acetate, beta-carotene, folic acid, cholecalciferol, and cyanocobalamin.

Multiple vitamins in packets:

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 Packet
Servings Per Container 10

	AM Packet		PM Packet	
Amount Per Serving		**% Daily Value**		**% Daily Value**
Vitamin A	2500 IU	50%	2500 IU	50%
Vitamin C	60 mg	100%	60 mg	100%
Vitamin D	400 IU	100%		
Vitamin E	30 IU	100%		
Thiamin	1.5 mg	100%	1.5 mg	100%
Riboflavin	1.7 mg	100%	1.7 mg	100%
Niacin	20 mg	100%	20 mg	100%
Vitamin B_6	2.0 mg	100%	2.0 mg	100%
Folic Acid	200 mcg	50%	200 mcg	50%
Vitamin B_{12}	3 mcg	50%	3 mcg	50%
Biotin			30 mcg	10%
Pantothenic Acid	5 mg	50%	5 mg	50%

Ingredients: Sodium ascorbate, ascorbic acid, calcium pantothenate, niacinamide, dl-alpha tocopheryl acetate, microcrystalline cellulose, artificial flavors, dextrin, starch, mono- and diglycerides, vitamin A acetate, magnesium stearate, gelatin, FD&C Blue #1, FD&C Red #3, artificial colors, thiamin mononitrate, pyridoxine hydrochloride, citric acid, lactose, sorbic acid, tricalcium phosphate, sodium benzoate, sodium caseinate, methylparaben, potassium sorbate, BHA, BHT, ergocalciferol and cyanocobalamin.

(iv) Dietary supplement containing dietary ingredient with and without RDI's and DRV's:

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 Capsule

Amount Per Capsule	% Daily Value
Calories 20	
Calories from Fat 20	
Total Fat 2 g	3%*
Saturated Fat 0.5 g	3%*
Polyunsaturated Fat 1 g	†
Monounsaturated Fat 0.5 g	†
Vitamin A 4250 IU	85%
Vitamin D 425 IU	106%
Omega-3 fatty acids 0.5 g	†

* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.
† Daily Value not established.

Ingredients: Cod liver oil, gelatin, water, and glycerin.

(v) A proprietary blend of dietary ingredients:

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 tsp (3 g) (makes 8 fl oz prepared)
Servings Per Container 24

	Amount Per Teaspoon	% Daily Value
Calories	10	
Total Carbohydrate	2 g	< 1%*
Sugars	2 g	†
Proprietary blend	0.7 g	
German Chamomile (flower)		†
Hyssop (leaves)		†

* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.
† Daily Value not established.

Other ingredients: Fructose, lactose, starch, and stearic acid.

(vi) Dietary supplement of an herb

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 Capsule

Amount Per Capsule	
Oriental Ginseng, powdered (root)	250 mcg*

* Daily Value not established.

Other ingredients: Gelatin, water, and glycerin.

(vii) Dietary supplement of amino acids:

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 Tablet

Amount Per Tablet	
Calories	15
Isoleucine (as L-isoleucine hydrochloride)	450 mg*
Leucine (as L-leucine hydrochloride)	620 mg*
Lysine (as L-lysine hydrochloride)	500 mg*
Methionine (as L-methionine hydrochloride)	350 mg*
Cystine (as L-cystine hydrochloride)	200 mg*
Phenylalanine (as L-phenylalanine hydrochloride)	220 mg*
Tyrosine (as L-tyrosine hydrochloride)	900 mg*
Threonine (as L-threonine hydrochloride)	300 mg*
Valine (as L-valine hydrochloride)	650 mg*

* Daily Value not established.

Other ingredients: Cellulose, lactose, and magnesium stearate.

(11) If space is not adequate to list the required information as shown in the sample labels in paragraph (e)(10) of this section, the list may be split and continued to the right as long as the headings are repeated. The list to the right shall be set off by a line that distinguishes it and sets it apart from

the dietary ingredients and percent of Daily Value information given to the left. The following sample label illustrates this display:

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 Packet

Amount Per Packet		% Daily Value
Vitamin A (from cod liver oil)	5,000 IU	100%
Vitamin C (as ascorbic acid)	250 mg	417%
Vitamin D (as ergocalciferol)	400 IU	100%
Vitamin E (as d-alpha tocopherol)	150 IU	500%
Thiamin (as thiamin mononitrate)	75 mg	5000%
Riboflavin	75 mg	4412%
Niacin (as niacinamide)	75 mg	375%
Vitamin B_6 (as pyridoxine hydrochloride)	75 mg	3750%
Folic Acid	400 mcg	100%
Vitamin B_{12} (as cyanocobalamin)	100 mcg	1667%
Biotin	100 mcg	33%
Pantothenic Acid (as calcium pentothenate)	75 mg	750%
Calcium (from oystershell)	100 mg	10%
Iron (as ferrous fumarate)	10 mg	56%
Iodine (from kelp)	150 mcg	100%
Magnesium (as magnesium oxide)	60 mg	15%
Zinc (as zinc oxide)	15 mg	100%
Selenium (as sodium selenate)	25 mcg	36%
Copper (as cupric oxide)	1 mg	50%
Manganese (as manganese sulfate)	5 mg	250%
Chromium (as chromium chloride)	50 mcg	42%
Molybdenum (as sodium molybdate)	50 mcg	67%
Potassium (as potassium chloride)	10 mg	< 1%
Choline (as choline chloride)	100 mg	*
Betaine (as betaine hydrochloride)	25 mg	*
Glutamic Acid (as L-glutamic acid)	25 mg	*
Inositol (as inositol monophosphate)	75 mg	*
para-Aminobenzoic acid	30 mg	*
Deoxyribonucleic acid	50 mg	*
Boron	500 mcg	*

* Daily Value not established

Other ingredients: Cellulose, stearic acid and silica.

(f)(1) Compliance with this section will be determined in accordance with § 101.9(g)(1) through (g)(8), except that the sample for analysis shall consist of a composite of 12 subsamples (consumer packages) or 10 percent of the number of packages in the same inspection lot, whichever is smaller, randomly selected to be representative of the lot. The criteria on class I and class II nutrients given in § 101.9(g)(3) and (g)(4) also are applicable to other dietary ingredients described in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section. Reasonable excesses of these other dietary ingredients over labeled amounts are acceptable within current good manufacturing practice.

(2) When it is not technologically feasible, or some other circumstance makes it impracticable, for firms to comply with the requirements of this section, FDA may permit alternative means of compliance or additional exemptions to deal with the situation in accordance with § 101.9(g)(9). Firms in need of such special allowances shall make their request in writing to the Office of Food Labeling (HFS-150), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204.

(g) Except as provided in paragraphs (i)(2) and (i)(5) of this section, the location of nutrition information on a label shall be in compliance with § 101.2.

(h) Dietary supplements are subject to the exemptions specified as follows in:

(1) Section 101.9(j)(1) for foods that are offered for sale by a person who makes direct sales to consumers (i.e., a retailer) who has annual gross sales or business done in sales to consumers that is not more than $500,000 or has annual gross sales made or business done in sales of food to consumers of not more than $50,000, and whose labels, labeling, and advertising do not provide nutrition information or make a nutrient content or health claim;

(2) Section 101.9(j)(18) for foods that are low-volume products (that is, they meet the requirements for units sold in § 101.9(j)(18)(i) or (j)(18)(ii)); that, except as provided in § 101.9(j)(18)(iv), are the subject of a claim for an exemption that provides the information required under § 101.9(j)(18)(iv), that is filed before the beginning of the time period for which the exemption is claimed, and that is filed by a person, whether it is the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, that qualifies to claim the exemption under the requirements for average full-time equivalent employees in § 101.9(j)(18)(i) or (j)(18)(ii), and whose labels, labeling, and advertising do not provide nutrition information or make a nutrient content or health claim;

(3) Section 101.9(j)(9) for foods shipped in bulk form that are not for distribution to consumers in such form and that are for use solely in the manufacture of other dietary supplements or that are to be processed, labeled, or repacked at a site other than where originally processed or packed.

(i) Dietary supplements are subject to the special labeling provisions specified in:

(1) Section 101.9(j)(5)(i) for foods, other than infant formula, represented or purported to be specifically for infants and children less than 2 years of age, in that nutrition labels on such foods shall not include calories from fat, calories from saturated fat, saturated fat, polyunsaturated fat, monounsaturated fat, and cholesterol;

(2) Section 101.9(j)(13) for foods in small or intermediate-sized packages, except that:

(i) All information within the nutrition label on small-sized packages, which have a total surface area available to labeling of less than 12 square inches, shall be in type size no smaller than 4.5 point;

(ii) All information within the nutrition label on intermediate-sized packages, which have from 12 to 40 square inches of surface area available to bear labeling, shall be in type size no smaller than 6 point, except that type size no smaller than 4.5 point may be used on packages that have less than 20 square inches available for labeling and more than 8 dietary ingredients to be listed and on packages that have 20 to 40 square inches available for labeling and more than 16 dietary ingredients to be listed.

(iii) When the nutrition information is presented on any panel under § 101.9(j)(13)(ii)(D), the ingredient list shall continue to be located immediately below the nutrition label, or, if there is insufficient space below the

nutrition label, immediately contiguous and to the right of the nutrition label as specified in § 101.4(g).

(iv) When it is not possible for a small or intermediate-sized package that is enclosed in an outer package to comply with these type size requirements, the type size of the nutrition label on the primary (inner) container may be as small as needed to accommodate all of the required label information provided that the primary container is securely enclosed in outer packaging, the nutrition labeling on the outer packaging meets the applicable type size requirements, and such outer packaging is not intended to be separated from the primary container under conditions of retail sale.

(v) Where there is not sufficient space on a small or intermediate-sized package for a nutrition label that meets minimum type size requirements of 4.5 points if hairlines are used in accordance with paragraph (e)(5) of this section, the hairlines may be omitted and replaced by a row of dots connecting the columns containing the name of each dietary ingredient and the quantitative amounts (by weight and as a percent of Daily Value).

(3) Section 101.9(j)(15) for foods in multiunit food containers;

(4) Section 101.9(j)(16) for foods sold in bulk containers; and

(5) Section 101.9(j)(17) for foods in packages that have a total surface area available to bear labeling greater than 40 square inches but whose principal display panel and information panel do not provide sufficient space to accommodate all required label information, except that the ingredient list shall continue to be located immediately below the nutrition label, or, if there is insufficient space below the nutrition label, immediately contiguous and to the right of the nutrition label as specified in § 101.4(g).

(j) Dietary supplements shall be subject to the misbranding provisions of § 101.9(k).

[62 FR 49849, Sept. 23, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 30620, June 5, 1998]

§ 101.42 Nutrition labeling of raw fruit, vegetables, and fish.

(a) The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) urges food retailers to provide nutrition information, as provided in § 101.9(c), for raw fruit, vegetables, and fish at the point-of-purchase. If retailers choose to provide such information, they should do so in a manner that conforms to the guidelines in § 101.45.

(b) In § 101.44, FDA has listed the 20 varieties of raw fruit, vegetables, and fish that are most frequently consumed during a year and to which the guidelines apply.

(c) FDA has also defined in § 101.43, the circumstances that constitute substantial compliance by food retailers with the guidelines.

(d) By May 8, 1993, FDA will issue a report on actions taken by food retailers to provide consumers with nutrition information for raw fruit, vegetables, and fish under the guidelines established in § 101.45.

(1) The report will include a determination of whether there is substantial compliance, as defined in § 101.43, with the guidelines.

(2) In evaluating substantial compliance, FDA will consider only the 20 varieties of raw fruit, vegetables, and fish most frequently consumed as identified in § 101.44.

(e) If FDA finds that there is substantial compliance with the guidelines for the nutrition labeling of raw fruit and vegetables or of fish, the agency will so state in the report, and the guidelines will remain in effect. FDA will reevaluate the market place for substantial compliance every 2 years.

(f) If FDA determines that there is not substantial compliance with the guidelines for raw fruit and vegetables or for raw fish, the agency will at that time issue proposed regulations requiring that any person who offers raw fruit and vegetables or fish to consumers provide, in a manner prescribed by regulations, the nutrition information required by § 101.9. Final regulations would have to be issued 6 months after issuance of proposed regulations, and they would become effective 6 months after the date of their promulgation.

or in labeling of a food, mean that the food was quickly frozen while still fresh (i.e., the food had been recently harvested when frozen). Blanching of the food before freezing will not preclude use of the term "fresh frozen" to describe the food. "Quickly frozen" means frozen by a freezing system such as blast-freezing (sub-zero Fahrenheit temperature with fast moving air directed at the food) that ensures the food is frozen, even to the center of the food, quickly and that virtually no deterioration has taken place.

(c) *Provisions and restrictions.* (1) The following do not preclude the food from use of the term "fresh:"

(i) The addition of approved waxes or coatings;

(ii) The post-harvest use of approved pesticides;

(iii) The application of a mild chlorine wash or mild acid wash on produce; or

(iv) The treatment of raw foods with ionizing radiation not to exceed the maximum dose of 1 kiloGray in accordance with §179.26 of this chapter.

(2) A food meeting the definition in paragraph (a) of this section that is refrigerated is not precluded from use of "fresh" as provided by this section.

[58 FR 2426, Jan. 6, 1993]

Subpart G—Exemptions From Food Labeling Requirements

§ 101.100 Food; exemptions from labeling.

(a) The following foods are exempt from compliance with the requirements of section 403(i)(2) of the act (requiring a declaration on the label of the common or usual name of each ingredient when the food is fabricated from two or more ingredients).

(1) An assortment of different items of food, when variations in the items that make up different packages packed from such assortment normally occur in good packing practice and when such variations result in variations in the ingredients in different packages, with respect to any ingredient that is not common to all packages. Such exemption, however, shall be on the condition that the label shall bear, in conjunction with the names of such ingredients as are common to all packages, a statement (in terms that are as informative as practicable and that are not misleading) indicating by name other ingredients which may be present.

(2) A food having been received in bulk containers at a retail establishment, if displayed to the purchaser with either:

(i) The labeling of the bulk container plainly in view, provided ingredient information appears prominently and conspicuously in lettering of not less than one-fourth of an inch in height; or

(ii) A counter card, sign, or other appropriate device bearing prominently and conspicuously, but in no case with lettering of less than one-fourth of an inch in height, the information required to be stated on the label pursuant to section 403(i)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act).

(3) Incidental additives that are present in a food at insignificant levels and do not have any technical or functional effect in that food. For the purposes of this paragraph (a)(3), incidental additives are:

(i) Substances that have no technical or functional effect but are present in a food by reason of having been incorporated into the food as an ingredient of another food, in which the substance did have a functional or technical effect.

(ii) Processing aids, which are as follows:

(*a*) Substances that are added to a food during the processing of such food but are removed in some manner from the food before it is packaged in its finished form.

(*b*) Substances that are added to a food during processing, are converted into constituents normally present in the food, and do not significantly increase the amount of the constitutents naturally found in the food.

(*c*) Substances that are added to a food for their technical or functional effect in the processing but are present in the finished food at insignificant levels and do not have any technical or functional effect in that food.

(iii) Substances migrating to food from equipment or packaging or otherwise affecting food that are not food

additives as defined in section 201(s) of the act; or if they are food additives as so defined, they are used in conformity with regulations established pursuant to section 409 of the act.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (a)(3) of this section, any sulfiting agent (sulfur dioxide, sodium sulfite, sodium bisulfite, potasssium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, and potassium metabisulfite) that has been added to any food or to any ingredient in any food and that has no technical effect in that food will be considered to be present in an insignificant amount only if no detectable amount of the agent is present in the finished food. A detectable amount of sulfiting agent is 10 parts per million or more of the sulfite in the finished food. Compliance with this paragraph will be determined using sections 20.123–20.125, "Total Sulfurous Acid," in "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists," 14th Ed. (1984), which is incorporated by reference and the refinements of the "Total Sulfurous Acid" procedure in the "Monier-Williams Procedure (with Modifications) for Sulfites in Foods," which is appendix A to part 101. A copy of sections 20.123–20–125 of the Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists" is available from the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, P.O. Box 540, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044, or available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(b) A food repackaged in a retail establishment is exempt from the following provisions of the act if the conditions specified are met.

(1) Section 403(e)(1) of the act (requiring a statement on the label of the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor).

(2) Section 403(g)(2) of the act (requiring the label of a food which purports to be or is represented as one for which a definition and standard of identity has been prescribed to bear the name of the food specified in the definition and standard and, insofar as may be required by the regulation establishing the standard the common names of the optional ingredients present in the food), if the food is displayed to the purchaser with its interstate labeling clearly in view, or with a counter card, sign, or other appropriate device bearing prominently and conspicuously the information required by these provisions.

(3) Section 403(i)(1) of the act (requiring the label to bear the common or usual name of the food), if the food is displayed to the purchaser with its interstate labeling clearly in view, or with a counter card, sign, or other appropriate device bearing prominently and conspicuously the common or usual name of the food, or if the common or usual name of the food is clearly revealed by its appearance.

(c) An open container (a container of rigid or semirigid construction, which is not closed by lid, wrapper, or otherwise other than by an uncolored transparent wrapper which does not obscure the contents) of a fresh fruit or fresh vegetable, the quantity of contents of which is not more than 1 dry quart, shall be exempt from the labeling requirements of sections 403(e), (g)(2) (with respect to the name of the food specified in the definition and standard), and (i)(1) of the act; but such exemption shall be on the condition that if two or more such containers are enclosed in a crate or other shipping package, such crate or package shall bear labeling showing the number of such containers enclosed therein and the quantity of the contents of each.

(d) Except as provided by paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section, a shipment or other delivery of a food which is, in accordance with the practice of the trade, to be processed, labeled, or repacked in substantial quantity at an establishment other than that where originally processed or packed, shall be exempt, during the time of introduction into and movement in interstate commerce and the time of holding in such establishment, from compliance with the labeling requirements of section 403 (c), (e), (g), (h), (i), (k), and (q) of the act if:

(1) The person who introduced such shipment or delivery into interstate commerce is the operator of the establishment where such food is to be processed, labeled, or repacked; or

(2) In case such person is not such operator, such shipment or delivery is

made to such establishment under a written agreement, signed by and containing the post office addresses of such person and such operator, and containing such specifications for the processing, labeling, or repacking, as the case may be, of such food in such establishment as will ensure, if such specifications are followed, that such food will not be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act upon completion of such processing, labeling, or repacking. Such person and such operator shall each keep a copy of such agreement until 2 years after the final shipment or delivery of such food from such establishment, and shall make such copies available for inspection at any reasonable hour to any officer or employee of the Department who requests them.

(3) The article is an egg product subject to a standard of identity promulgated in part 160 of this chapter, is to be shipped under the conditions specified in paragraph (d) (1) or (2) of this section and for the purpose of pasteurization or other treatment as required in such standard, and each container of such egg product bears a conspicuous tag or label reading "Caution—This egg product has not been pasteurized or otherwise treated to destroy viable Salmonella microorganisms". In addition to safe and suitable bactericidal processes designed specifically for Salmonella destruction in egg products, the term "other treatment" in the first sentence of this paragraph shall include use in acidic dressings in the processing of which the pH is not above 4.1 and the acidity of the aqueous phase, expressed as acetic acid, is not less than 1.4 percent, subject also to the conditions that:

(i) The agreement required in paragraph (d)(2) of this section shall also state that the operator agrees to utilize such unpasteurized egg products in the processing of acidic dressings according to the specifications for pH and acidity set forth in this paragraph, agrees not to deliver the acidic dressing to a user until at least 72 hours after such egg product is incorporated in such acidic dressing, and agrees to maintain for inspection adequate records covering such processing for 2 years after such processing.

(ii) In addition to the caution statement referred to above, the container of such egg product shall also bear the statement "Unpasteurized _____ for use in acidic dressings only", the blank being filled in with the applicable name of the eggs or egg product.

(e) Conditions affecting expiration of exemptions: (1) An exemption of a shipment or other delivery of a food under paragraph (d) (1) or (3) of this section shall, at the beginning of the act of removing such shipment or delivery, or any part thereof, from such establishment become void ab initio if the food comprising such shipment, delivery, or part is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act when so removed.

(2) An exemption of a shipment or other delivery of a food under paragraph (d) (2) or (3) of this section shall become void ab initio with respect to the person who introduced such shipment or delivery into interstate commerce upon refusal by such person to make available for inspection a copy of the agreement, as required by paragraph (d) (2) or (3) of this section.

(3) An exemption of a shipment or other delivery of a food under paragraph (d) (2) or (3) of this section shall expire:

(i) At the beginning of the act of removing such shipment or delivery, or any part thereof, from such establishment if the food constituting such shipment, delivery, or part is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act when so removed; or

(ii) Upon refusal by the operator of the establishment where such food is to be processed, labeled, or repacked, to make available for inspection a copy of the agreement, as required by such paragraph.

(f) The word "processed" as used in this paragraph shall include the holding of cheese in a suitable warehouse at a temperature of not less than 35 °F for the purpose of aging or curing to bring the cheese into compliance with requirements of an applicable definition and standard of identity. The exemptions provided for in paragraph (d) of this section shall apply to cheese which is, in accordance with the practice of the trade, shipped to a warehouse for aging or curing, on condition that the

cheese is identified in the manner set forth in one of the applicable following paragraphs, and in such case the provisions of paragraph (e) of this section shall also apply:

(1) In the case of varieties of cheese for which definitions and standards of identity require a period of aging whether or not they are made from pasteurized milk, each such cheese shall bear on the cheese a legible mark showing the date at which the preliminary manufacturing process has been completed and at which date curing commences, and to each cheese, on its wrapper or immediate container, shall be affixed a removable tag bearing the statement "Uncured _____ cheese for completion of curing and proper labeling", the blank being filled in with the applicable name of the variety of cheese. In the case of swiss cheese, the date at which the preliminary manufacturing process had been completed and at which date curing commences is the date on which the shaped curd is removed from immersion in saturated salt solution as provided in the definition and standard of identity for swiss cheese, and such cheese shall bear a removable tag reading, "To be cured and labeled as 'swiss cheese,' but if eyes do not form, to be labeled as 'swiss cheese for manufacturing' ".

(2) In the case of varieties of cheeses which when made from unpasteurized milk are required to be aged for not less than 60 days, each such cheese shall bear a legible mark on the cheese showing the date at which the preliminary manufacturing process has been completed and at which date curing commences, and to each such cheese or its wrapper or immediate container shall be affixed a removable tag reading, "_____ cheese made from unpasteurized milk. For completion of curing and proper labeling", the blank being filled in with the applicable name of the variety of cheese.

(3) In the case of cheddar cheese, washed curd cheese, colby cheese, granular cheese, and brick cheese made from unpasteurized milk, each such cheese shall bear a legible mark on the cheese showing the date at which the preliminary manufacturing process has been completed and at which date curing commences, and to each such cheese or its wrapper or immediate container shall be affixed a removable tag reading "_____ cheese made from unpasteurized milk. For completion of curing and proper labeling, or for labeling as _____ cheese for manufacturing", the blank being filled in with the applicable name of the variety of cheese.

(g) The label declaration of a harmless marker used to identify a particular manufacturer's product may result in unfair competition through revealing a trade secret. Exemption from the label declaration of such a marker is granted, therefore, provided that the following conditions are met:

(1) The person desiring to use the marker without label declaration of its presence has submitted to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs full information concerning the proposed usage and the reasons why he believes label declaration of the marker should be subject to this exemption; and

(2) The person requesting the exemption has received from the Commissioner of Food and Drugs a finding that the marker is harmless and that the exemption has been granted.

(h) Wrapped fish fillets of nonuniform weight intended to be unpacked and marked with the correct weight at or before the point of retail sale in an establishment other than that where originally packed shall be exempt from the requirement of section 403(e)(2) of the act during introduction and movement in interstate commerce and while held for sale prior to weighing and marking:

(1) *Provided,* That (i) The outside container bears a label declaration of the total net weight; and

(ii) The individual packages bear a conspicuous statement "To be weighed at or before time of sale" and a correct statement setting forth the weight of the wrapper;

(2) *Provided further,* That it is the practice of the retail establishment to weigh and mark the individual packages with a correct net-weight statement prior to or at the point of retail sale. A statement of the weight of the wrapper shall be set forth so as to be readily read and understood, using such term as "wrapper tare—ounce",

the blank being filled in with the correct average weight of the wrapper used.

(3) The act of delivering the wrapped fish fillets during the retail sale without the correct net-weight statement shall be deemed an act which results in the product's being misbranded while held for sale. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as requiring net-weight statements for wrapped fish fillets delivered into institutional trade provided the outside container bears the required information.

(i) Wrapped clusters (consumer units) of bananas of nonuniform weight intended to be unpacked from a master carton or container and weighed at or before the point of retail sale in an establishment other than that where originally packed shall be exempt from the requirements of section 403(e)(2) of the act during introduction and movement in interstate commerce and while held for sale prior to weighing:

(1) *Provided,* That (i) The master carton or container bears a label declaration of the total net weight; and

(ii) The individual packages bear a conspicuous statement "To be weighed at or before the time of sale" and a correct statement setting forth the weight of the wrapper; using such term as "wrapper tare __ ounce", the blank being filled in with the correct average weight of the wrapper used;

(2) *Provided further,* That it is the practice of the retail establishment to weigh the individual packages either prior to or at the time of retail sale.

(3) The act of delivering the wrapped clusters (consumer units) during the retail sale without an accurate net weight statement or alternatively without weighing at the time of sale shall be deemed an act which results in the product's being misbranded while held for sale. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as requiring net-weight statements for clusters (consumer units) delivered into institutional trade, provided that the master container or carton bears the required information.

[42 FR 14308, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 51 FR 25017, July 9, 1986; 58 FR 2188, 2876, Jan. 6, 1993]

§ 101.105 Declaration of net quantity of contents when exempt.

(a) The principal display panel of a food in package form shall bear a declaration of the net quantity of contents. This shall be expressed in the terms of weight, measure, numerical count, or a combination of numerical count and weight or measure. The statement shall be in terms of fluid measure if the food is liquid, or in terms of weight if the food is solid, semisolid, or viscous, or a mixture of solid and liquid; except that such statement may be in terms of dry measure if the food is a fresh fruit, fresh vegetable, or other dry commodity that is customarily sold by dry measure. If there is a firmly established general consumer usage and trade custom of declaring the contents of a liquid by weight, or a solid, semisolid, or viscous product by fluid measure, it may be used. Whenever the Commissioner determines that an existing practice of declaring net quantity of contents by weight, measure, numerical count, or a combination in the case of a specific packaged food does not facilitate value comparisons by consumers and offers opportunity for consumer confusion, he will by regulation designate the appropriate term or terms to be used for such commodity.

(b)(1) Statements of weight shall be in terms of avoirdupois pound and ounce.

(2) Statements of fluid measure shall be in terms of the U.S. gallon of 231 cubic inches and quart, pint, and fluid ounce subdivisions thereof, and shall:

(i) In the case of frozen food that is sold and consumed in a frozen state, express the volume at the frozen temperature.

(ii) In the case of refrigerated food that is sold in the refrigerated state, express the volume at 40 °F (4 °C).

(iii) In the case of other foods, express the volume at 68 °F (20 °C).

(3) Statements of dry measure shall be in terms of the U.S. bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches and peck, dry quart, and dry pint subdivisions thereof.

(c) When the declaration of quantity of contents by numerical count does not give adequate information as to the quantity of food in the package, it